and confined myself to practical considerations, wishing to produce a certain practical effect upon the better class of Southerners without distinction of party. For the same reason I have abstained from laying any stress upon the fact that there is a strong affinity between the treatment of the negroes and the imperialistic policy.[9']

The progress of his memoirs, meanwhile, became steady and reassuring. In the autumn of 1905 the serial publication of the earliest part began, and brought to the author shoals of congratulations from both sides of the ocean. The success of his work, whether as history, as biography or as literature, was assured from the outset of its appearance, and the gratification of Mr, Schurz was deep and devout. Perhaps the most eminent living American man of letters passed this judgment: " The first installment of Mr. Schurz's autobiography is one of the most beautiful and valuable pieces of work of a most delightful sort, that I have ever read.[95]

Tinder the stimulus of the extraordinary favor with which his account of his life was received he labored On it with cheerful and engrossing vigor, though without losing touch with public questions. The cause of the anti-imperialists was especially near to him, and his hope of hastening the day of Philippine independence was particularly keen. In March, 1906, he felt sure, as he wrote, that " public opinion is decidedly turning our way," and he was full of suggestions for promoting the

movement.

When exchanging personal < news with an old friend in February, 1906, hardly a fortnight before completing his seventy-seventh year, Mr. Schurz cheerfully remarked:

" After I finish my memoirs I shall take up the *Sumner* and complete that." His mind seemed filled with only happy thoughts—at last reveling in the pleasures of successful and